

WASHINGTON.
FRIDAY, November 3, 1899.
CROSBY S. NOYES, Editor.

THE EVENING STAR has a regular and permanent Family Circulation much more than the combined circulation of the other Washington papers. As a News and Advertising Medium it has no competitor.

For order to avoid delay, on account of personal absence, THE STAR should be addressed to any individual connected with the office, but simply to THE STAR, or to the Editor or Business Department, according to tenor of purpose.

The Philippine Commission Reports.
The preliminary report of the Philippine commission will be read by the country with much satisfaction. It is an able document and entitled to the very fullest credit. It is signed by men whose names command very high respect. It is the result of patient investigation, made at the President's instance and aided in every way by him. In a word, we have in this paper a complete refutation of many slanders against the American name, and a thorough justification of what has been done in the Philippine Islands under the American authority. Friends of the truth have every reason, indeed, to rejoice.

We may put aside the question of going to Manila in the first place. That is sustained by every consideration of war. We may put aside the question of remaining there after Dewey had sent the Spanish fleet to the bottom. That is sustained by every consideration of honorable obligation to ourselves and to the world at large. We may put aside the question of taking on sovereignty in the archipelago after we had stripped Spain of all power and prestige. All reasonable doubts on that point had been set at rest before this report was written. What we have to consider therefore is our conduct since we assumed authority on shore. Has it been just and proper? This report makes it entirely so, and establishes these things:

(1) Aguinaldo was not taken back to Manila upon any promise, expressed or implied, of being permitted to set up an independent government. No faith was broken with him by anybody in the commission of the United States. The restraint imposed upon him and his followers by the American authorities was authorized by their knowledge of his shifty character, and by the unsettled conditions prevailing.

(2) The armed forces of the Philippines and the Americans were brought about by the former. They were wholly at fault. The very kindness of the bearing of the Americans toward the Filipinos operated to the disadvantage of the former. Their desire was for peace, and steps to preserve peace were construed as evidences of cowardice.

(3) The war has been conducted on the part of the Americans with every requirement of humanity. The enemy's wounded left behind have been succored. Prisoners have been fed and protected. Churches have not been sacked or desecrated. Non-combatants have at all points been well treated and their confidence bespoken by good deeds.

(4) The people of the archipelago are not prepared for self-government. They are not only without experience, but are without the conception of what self-government requires. They need preparation and a guiding hand for participation in good government of any kind. The United States owes them this service. It cannot fail without dishonor to itself and injury to them to render it. Everything that has been done has had this one object in view.

These are the salient points. The report contains much other interesting and important matter, but its greatest service is to silence, or at least to expose, slanders which have impeached American integrity and good faith, and lent encouragement to the enemies of the country.

The Invasion of Great Britain.

With the Albatross bridge contract affair fresh in mind the success of a more electrical and cableless railway in securing English and other foreign contracts is a highly significant symptom of the times. A contract has just been let to a New York establishment for supplying and laying the cables and for supplying the cable for the new Glasgow cableless railway. The Milwaukee firm has been commissioned to build the engines for this system, the General Electric Company of this country has the order for all the electrical fittings, and an American company is to supply the first thousand cars. The whole cost will be about \$10,000,000. The project is now being filled by the same concerns, and it seems to be accepted at last that the English establishments cannot compete with those on this side in making and assembling the items of a modern rapid transit system. Here is a point on which there is no "secret alliance" between the people here at last awakened to the fact that they are not self-sufficient in commerce, and are buying the best in the cheapest market.

Civilization may as well pause and look the situation squarely in the face. A great many people in this country are as much interested in the Jeffries-Sharkey fight as they are in the elections.

Every effort will, of course, be made to keep the presidential gossip concerning Admiral Dewey sufficiently active to enable him to change his mind at any moment.

A Russian Railway Through Persia.

The Berlin Tageblatt prints a dispatch from St. Petersburg that the construction of the projected Russian railway in Persia is assured. This is important news, if true. The persistence with which Russia is constructing railway lines into virgin territory is one of the marvels of the time. There is a deep political motive behind her enterprise, of course, and yet the commercial and sociological value of the projects should not be underestimated. In the present case, for instance, Persia is at this time absolutely without railway facilities, saving two ridiculous little lines which respectively run from Teheran, the capital, to Shah Abdul Azim, in the suburbs, about ten miles away, and from the little town of Mahmudabad, on the Caspian sea, to the city of Amol, of ten thousand inhabitants, about fifteen miles from the coast. It is easy to foresee that the penetration of the country by railway lines connecting with the sea and with other lines will greatly facilitate the development of commerce and agriculture in this ancient region. Russia, however, has her eyes on other results. She wants a quick, independent military route to the Indian ocean. Therefore she plans two distinct railway lines through Persia, one of which is that mentioned in the dispatch from St. Petersburg. This is projected to run southward from the city of Merv, in Turkistan, which is traversed at present by the great Transcaspian road constructed by the Russian government. There is already an extension from Merv two hundred and fifty miles southward to Kuchik, just over the border of Afghanistan, and according to recent accounts, it is being quietly pushed on to Herat, the capital of Afghanistan. This of itself will give Russia control of the north-western part of that country. But it will not suffice to afford an outlet for Russian troops to the shores of the Persian gulf and the Indian ocean, so concessions have been secured from the Persian government for an extension from Herat in a southwest direction. The Tageblatt dispatch states that it is as yet uncertain whether the terminus will be at Bushire or Bandar Abbas, both of which are on the Persian gulf, the

former near the head and the latter near the mouth. Bandar Abbas has immediately at hand the making of an excellent harbor. At the same time, there is a second project for a line to run southeast from Tiflis, in the Caucasus, to Erivan, on the border of Armenia and Persia, and thence to Tiflis, Teheran and Isfahan, probably crossing at right angles the line from Herat if Bushire is chosen as its terminus. If these two roads are built it will be possible for Russia quickly to dispatch troops from both the Black and Caspian seas. About one hundred miles north of Tiflis, with a practicable mountain pass intervening, is a railroad line which has through connections with Moscow and St. Petersburg. With this gap closed the capital of Russia will, according to present plans, be in direct rail connection with the Indian ocean, thus realizing a long-cherished ideal. It is significant that according to the Tageblatt dispatch French capitalists are furnishing the money for the construction of the Herat road.

A Filipino Peace Proposition.

It is again asserted that the Filipinos in revolt are to be represented at this capital the coming winter by a "peace delegate." It is possible that some individual bearing such a commission will present himself here and ask recognition by the government? When the Modocs were in the lava beds some years ago defying the government, had they sent Shacknasty Jim, or Steamboat Frank, or any other worthy to Washington with terms of capitulation, would he have been received? Is there any difference between American Indians and Filipinos in revolt? American authority covers both races, and when either one goes on the warpath it is to be dealt with only by force. The white flag is the only peace commissioner the government will recognize. A parley about any other terms but unconditional surrender is out of the question.

According to report the Filipino junta at Hong Kong is as yet undecided as to the man for the mission. Senator Cameron, who was here last winter, and a Senator Reid, now in London, are mentioned. A London cable gives this information: "Senator Reid says that whoever goes to Washington will stipulate that the Filipinos shall have complete internal independence. The Filipinos, he says, will not tolerate any form of American government, or any American official as governor. If they obtain autonomy they will welcome an American representative and will agree to an American protectorate, provided such a protectorate only means the control of the foreign relations of the Philippines."

The present is of all times the most inopportune and unpropitious for talk like this. While England and the Transvaal are at war as the result of such a protectorate, this Filipino proposition that the United States shall enter into an arrangement with his people by which it is to be all powerful in keeping outsiders at a distance, but absolutely powerless in all matters relating to the internal affairs of the islands. The archipelago will be developed and advanced under the guidance of the white race, and yet it is to remain for the Filipinos to prescribe the terms upon which the white race shall live there.

The United States will commit no such blunder as that. It, and not the Filipinos, will prescribe the terms upon which people, white or brown, shall live in the islands. The local government must be so ordered that intelligence and progress shall be fostered instead of being repressed, to the end that integration of a desirable kind shall be invited. The question, of course, whether in South Africa or in the Philippines, is hardly the form of government suited to this era.

No Promise to Aguinaldo.

One of the favorite tricks of the Aguinaldo Aid Society has been to urge that independence be granted now to the Filipinos because it was promised to Aguinaldo by Admiral Dewey before the American power was established at Manila. From various sources have come repeated references to this yarn, yet it has regularly reappeared after a season and perhaps has been believed by some people. Now comes the Philippine commission with a report which contains a memorandum from Admiral Dewey, one of its members, denying in the most explicit terms that he had any understanding of a promise extended to him. That any promise was represented to the naval commander that the Tagal agitator was in a position to give assistance in the campaign against Spain, word was sent to have Aguinaldo hasten to Hong Kong to the commodore before he was compelled under the neutrality laws to leave port. Aguinaldo was shown the responding and missed the squadron. Later he was allowed to go to Manila and was permitted to land and organize an army, which he forthwith proceeded to use as a means of his own aggrandizement. This plain statement from the one best qualified to speak on the subject ought to bury the fiction forever out of sight.

Possibly it would add to Mr. Mason's dignity to resign from the Senate. If he were no longer longer a public personage, so many people would not feel privileged to call him "Bully."

Possibly the high estimates of Jones' strength in Ohio are due to the extreme liberality of both parties in crediting him with votes from the other side.

Aguinaldo finds himself obliged to neglect Mr. Atkinson's literature for a time in order to turn his attention to the infants' food advertisements.

Candidate Jones of Ohio hopes to be the mediator who will step in and take the kernel of the nut and allow the other boys to divide the shells.

Tommy Atkins entertains lively hopes of being permitted to pay his respects to Lady Smith again at an early date.

Mr. McKisson has not been making the display that was expected in his role of "the man with the axe."

Mr. Hanna does not object to gold demerits, but draws the line at golden rule republicans.

Crocker does not hesitate to call Mazet "a liar." This, of course, settles it.

No Philippine Nation.

The Philippine commission's report is of particular value in that portion which notes that the inhabitants of the archipelago at present utterly lack the essentials of nationality. They form an aggregation of tribes of dissimilar habits and languages, without any unity of purpose or desire. Few of the islands present similar economic conditions. The natives have, in fact, never considered themselves as a body, but have insisted upon preserving their tribal differences. For Aguinaldo to assume, therefore, to act and speak for the Philippine people is the sheerest nonsense. Not even in the indecisive revolts which preceded the war between Spain and the United States did the natives in arms assume to act as a unit for a national independence, but were as assembled individuals, seeking for a redress of certain specified grievances. The fact that there was unrest under Spain's rule at various points in the archipelago merely reflected the general inadequacy of Spain's administration. The practical conclusion which the commission draws from this phenomenon is that there is nothing to hold the Filipinos together in case they secure nominal independence, no spirit of nationality, no common speech, no mutual confidence, while there is everything to separate them and cause them to fall to fighting among

themselves, tribal animosities, ignorance, the lack of experience and a natural suspicion of the motives of self-appointed leaders.

England is determined to civilize Oom Paul, but London will have great difficulty in teaching him to roll up his trousers and say "don't you know."

The Transvaal is depending on its foot ball teams to keep up the martial and athletic spirit of the country.

Col. Bryan is being constantly obliged to yield to the demands of his audiences and switch off from 16 to 1.

SHOOTING STARS.

His Impression.
"What key did the program say that composition was in?" asked the friend at a classical concert.
"I don't believe it is in any particular key," answered Mr. Cumrox. "It sounded to me like a bunch of 'em."

Hard to Believe.
"I wouldn't have minded being whipped so much," said the young culprit, "if the teacher hadn't said that my punishment hurt him more than it did me."

"That oughtn't to make you feel any worse."

"Well, it did. What he punished me for was telling stories."

Work for All.
The politician takes his choice.
While hurrying 'neath ambition's lash.
One loudly strives to raise his voice.
Another simply raises cash.

The Swiftness of Sound.
"I forget how fast it is that sound travels," said the man who is always discovering something that everybody else knows; "but it's a marvelously swift pace."
"I dunno," answered the friend who yawns; "it always seems to me to depend a good deal on how you stand with the operator at the telephone exchange."

Convenient.
"You see," said Willie Washington, "she is a literary young woman. So I write all my letters on one side of the paper. I think that's a tactful stroke, don't you?"

"Very," answered Miss Cayenne. "It's no trouble at all for her to cross out what you send, and write essays on the other side."

"Don't brag 'bout you wealthy friends," said Uncle Eben. "It's a bad thing to get idea that a rich name is better than good sense."

The Press Censor.
His brow is deeply furrowed.
His face is pale and sad.
His desk is filled with copy.
Medicine, good and bad.
From the men who rule his labors
He has had a solemn hint.
"Look out for what the army does,
But more for what you print."

His fingers thin and blackened
Hold a long and nervous pace.
For his pen, out on the warpath
Many weary miles must trace.
So, when we talk of glory
Let's remember, and be fair,
That the man behind the inkwell
Has a mighty load of care.

Persons Who Have No Flag.

From the New York Tribune.
What deep and lasting contempt the whole world feels for the man who has no country and no flag.

Any American but to have part in the grand heritage of this people knows beyond all possible doubt that their government makes for a higher civilization everywhere, for larger freedom and greater justice, than any rule that is possible by Tagal insurgents. He who knows this and yet helps the insurgents and battles against his government is not only a traitor, but he considers how English politicians would now be regarded if they should rejoice in the successes of the Boers.
No man can ignore the fact that he has part in the grand heritage of this people knows beyond all possible doubt that their government makes for a higher civilization everywhere, for larger freedom and greater justice, than any rule that is possible by Tagal insurgents. He who knows this and yet helps the insurgents and battles against his government is not only a traitor, but he considers how English politicians would now be regarded if they should rejoice in the successes of the Boers.
No man can ignore the fact that he has part in the grand heritage of this people knows beyond all possible doubt that their government makes for a higher civilization everywhere, for larger freedom and greater justice, than any rule that is possible by Tagal insurgents. He who knows this and yet helps the insurgents and battles against his government is not only a traitor, but he considers how English politicians would now be regarded if they should rejoice in the successes of the Boers.

Senator Allison to the Front.
From the Providence Journal.
Now Senator Allison is out with an energetic defense of our work in the Philippines and an approval of the government's policy in the Pacific. If memory serves right, there were intimations from Springfield some time since that the distinguished Iowa senator was out of sympathy with "this unholy war," or something of that sort. The Aguinaldo trick of claiming everybody a sympathizer has not been seen fit to announce that he is a loyal American occasionally fails to be effective.

The Walnwright Testimonial.
From the Boston Herald.
It was perfectly safe to anticipate that Secretary Long's eloquent and emphatic tribute to Commander Walnwright of the Gloucester would be heard from. And now comes the announcement that his admirers in Washington, the city of his birth, are taking steps to assure him, in a graceful and handsome way, of the recognition of the bravery of himself and his officers and crew in the little converted yacht.

The Ex-President Problem Solved.
From the Providence Journal.
Mr. Harrison has solved for himself the problem of what to do with our ex-presidents. He journeys leisurely about Europe, receiving the attention from crowned heads that is due former chief magistrates of the United States, and enjoys life without thrusting himself conspicuously on public notice.

Faint Religious Limitations.
From the Memphis Scimitar.
It is said that Gen. William Penn Symons, killed in battle with the Boers, was a Jew. He has celebrated a mass for the repose of his soul. This looks as if religion has no longer power to divide men as it used.

One Result of Smokeless Powder.
From the Birmingham (Ala.) Age.
Modern rifles do not seem to increase the death lists in battles. They enable marksmen to be more discriminating, because the smoke of battle is now wanting.

A Rebuke.
From the Mexican Herald.
A Washington colored man has been arrested on suspicion, just because of having seen a dress suit. That is no way to encourage social ambition.

Remnants.
From the Illinois Journal.
From Madrid, by way of London, comes the interesting information that the Spanish fleet has been ordered to concentrate at Cadix. What Spanish fleet?

Only a Weak Perspective.
From the St. Louis Republic.
There's no danger of European yachtsmen learning too much of our sailing method when Columbia goes abroad to show her line.

They won't see far beyond her stern

TO BE
"Well Dressed"
Wear
Good Shoes

DON'T cheapen the rest of your clothes by wearing "cheap" shoes. Your tailor may be the best in town, but he can't do it all.

To be well dressed "gentle" shoes are just as essential as handsomestrousers.

We have always had a reputation for selling THE BEST Shoes—and a majority of the representative men of the city are our customers. This season we have been successful in securing several lines of Men's French Patent Calf, French Enamel and Russet Calf that SURPASS all our former efforts.

They are representative of this season's prevailing styles worn in New York and Boston.

PRICE, \$5.

Hoover & Snyder,
1211 F Street.

6 pcs. Decorated Eng. China
TOILET SETS,
These 6-piece Toilet Sets again Saturday and Monday for \$1. You can't buy them at wholesale at this price. Special.
10 pcs. Toilet \$1.50
Beautiful Blue or Green Decorated Ware. Cheapest set in town. Only two days.
HUDSON'S, 423 7th Street.

"In the social swim!"
You're not "in the social swim" unless you wear TO-KALON Ready-made Suits at your Card Parties, Teas, etc. Order some for your next social function. (Unbroken packages) to be had for 98c.

Punch, red and white, \$2 gal.
TO-KALON Wine Co., 614 14th St.

Everything for the Table
For Sunday.
Terrapin, Lobsters, Oysters and Fish
Meats, Game and Poultry—Vegetables and Fruits. Every substantial—every delicacy in season—is in its rightful place here. Order what you will for Sunday. We'll have it.
Prices consistent with the lowest.
Cottage Market, 818 14th St.

Oil Stove
HEATS.
The A SK to see the "HOME" oil heating stove. A wonderful heater—costs only half as much to use as gas—no odor—absolutely safe.

"HOME."
Little & Page, 1210 F St.

Takes the
Chill Off!
An Oil or Gas Heater is just what's needed for this season of the year. Your purchase money can be spent to best advantage here. Note these two big values:

Large Oil Heating Stove... \$2.90
4-col. Gas Radiator... \$3.00
S. SHEDD & Co., 432 9th St.

ALL KINDS OF
RICH, ELEGANT
FURS

In stock and made to order.
B. H. STINMETZ & SON, HATTERS AND FURRIERS, 1237 Pa. ave.

Woodward & Lothrop
10th, 11th and F Sts. N. W.
Saturday is
Children's Day,
And for these weekly occasions we devote special attention to the buying and selling of Boys', Girls' and Little Children's Outfittings, endeavoring, so far as possible, to offer better goods for the usual prices or the same goods at lower prices.

Boys' New Clothing.
Very fine All-wool Fancy Mixed Cheviot and Cassimere Suits; also a goodly collection of Navy Blue Cheviots and Worsteds. The coats are double-breasted and most of the pants are doubled in seat and knees. They are splendidly made and guaranteed to fit, but if any slight alteration is necessary it will be made. They are silk-sewed throughout and are in light, medium and heavy weights and in light and dark colors and plain navy blues. A collection of very attractive and serviceable suits in sizes 8 to 16.

Special Price, \$3.75 Each. Many Worth \$5.00.

Just received another lot of our fine all-wool Navy Blue Cheviot "Reciprocity" Suits. They are the best suits that can be made for the money. Guaranteed to wear well and guaranteed to fit. Reinforced and strengthened in parts liable to hard wear. Very latest cut. Neat and dressy. Sizes 7 to 16. Always \$5.00.

A lot of 150 Wool Suits, double-breasted; neat and stylish effects in grays and browns, light and dark shades; well made and splendid wearing. A slightly and serviceable suit for school or play. Sizes 7 to 16. Many worth \$3.75. Special Price, \$2.50.

Girls' New Clothing,
Girls' Reefers, in navy blues, tans, reds and rich fancy mixed effects. A very choice collection of styles, becoming to girls, and an excellent value, in a heavy garment, suitable for school or dress wear. Special Value, \$5.00 Each.

Children's Millinery.
We are devoting particular attention to Misses' and Children's Hats this season, and ask inspection of a very beautiful assortment. Tomorrow, Saturday, Children's School Hats, in stitched felt, with Tam O'Shanter crown, \$1.25 and \$1.50 each.

Boys' Furnishings.
We now show an unusually large and complete line of Boys' Furnishings—Neckwear, Collars and Cuffs, Colored and White Shirts, Sweaters, Flannelette and Cotton Night Shirts, Bath Wraps, House Jackets, Dressing Gowns, etc.

Underwear Department.
Women's Flannelette Petticoats, Gowns and Dressing Sackes and other articles of wearing apparel for cool weather.

A Picture Special,
Consisting of 100 Prang's Artotypes, in neat dark solid oak frames with gray mats. Twenty-five of the most popular subjects, including Countess Potoka, Stag at Bay, Christ in Gethsemane, Psyche, The Angelus, Magdalen, Mater Dolorosa, etc. Specially adaptable for dining rooms, halls and school rooms. Also make appropriate and inexpensive Xmas gifts. Size 16x20. Special price, \$1.00 each.

Full Line of Guaranteed Sewing Machines.
Our "W. & L." Sewing Machines vary in price from \$10.50 to \$25.00. The \$10.50 machine is a hand machine. These from \$18.00 to \$25.00 are shuttle machines and ball-bearing. The \$30.00 machine is automatic and ball-bearing. The New Victor ranges in price from \$18.00 to \$24.50. The Caprice \$18.00. The Demarest is \$18.00. A five-year guarantee and a full set of attachments with each machine. Second floor.

Shoes Built on Honor.
You Save 50c. to \$1
—on every pair of Shoes you buy of us— as compared with equal values at other stores on F Street. This is no irresponsible statement, but a fact. We are told so every day—and sometimes many times in a day—by those who had been buying their shoes elsewhere, before the opening of our NEW F ST. STORE.

As an illustration: Where else can you buy the equal of our \$4 Box Calf, Enamel and Patent Leather Shoes and Walking Boots, for ladies, under \$5?

Our lines of Shoes for both Ladies and Men comprise all the LATEST STYLES—in all the newest leathers—"All built on honor." Prices, \$3, \$3.50 and \$4. Boys' and Misses' Shoes, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2 up to \$3.

Robt. Cohen & Son, 1114 F Street, Next to Columbia Theater.

ONLY 50c.
For 2-qt. Hot-Water Bottles. 1-qt., 65c. 2-qt., 75c. 3-qt., 85c. Combination Hot Water Bottle and Fountain Syringe, \$1.25. Bath Syringes, with attachments, 40c., 50c., 60c.

STEVEN'S Pharmacy, 9th & Pa. ave. no. 2nd

Double Plush Lap Robe, \$4
Enter Lap Robes!

BECKER, 1328 F Street, no. 2nd

STOVES.
ALL KINDS, ALL SIZES, BEST MAKES.

Whitman's Candies
—the perfection of all delicious Confections, Chocolates, Bonbons, etc. A great variety. All flavors. Fresh supply just received. Only 60c. pound.

John H. Magruder, FINEST GROCERIES, WINES, ETC., Cor. Conn. Ave. and M St.

Pure Olive Oil Soap, 5c. cake.

W. S. THOMPSON, Pharmacist, 703 15th St.

Elegant Gilt Frame Pictures, \$1.29.

SEWARD & Co., 736 7th St.

Pocket Book "SNAPS."

Knessl, 425 7th St.

NE visit to us has made thousands of happy people, and especially those not residing here, as there is no place in the world where they sell so complete a line of remedies for all ailments. Satisfaction guaranteed on every case.

Prof. J. S. GEORGE & SON, Foot Specialists, 1115 11th Ave. 8 to 6 p.m. Sundays, 9 to 12.